

## FOCH GETS DECREE; IN ST. LOUIS TO-DAY

Marshal Honored by Rockhurst College and Greeted by Children.

## VISITS AVIATION FIELD

Ft. Leavenworth Welcomes French Hero, Who Inspects Officers.

## BUSY DAY IN KANSAS CITY

Entertains New Legion Commander Before Leaving— Goes Next to Indianapolis.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ON BOARD MARSHAL FOCH'S SPECIAL, EN ROUTE FROM KANSAS CITY TO ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Marshal Foch left Kansas City to-night on his special train. He will arrive in St. Louis tomorrow morning, pass the day there and proceed to Indianapolis.

As he spent yesterday letting Kansas City look at him, he devoted to-day to seeing Kansas City and its environs. He began the day at Rockhurst College, where the Rev. John A. Wetland, S. J., president of the institution, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws.

Then he attended services in the college chapel. Bishop Thomas F. Lillis sang the mass. From Rockhurst he rode to the convent of Notre Dame de Zion, where 100 children, chaperoned by their teachers, the Sisters, welcomed him in song.

Seven tiny girls approached the French soldier and combined in making to him a neat speech. Each had a few lines to deliver, and each spoke in clear French. But as he went forward so as not to miss a word of it because the children were somewhat abashed by the great presence, he looked so kind, though, they couldn't be afraid. Presently it was a grandfather and grandchild affair. The speech was pretty long, but each child grew in confidence as she spoke, until the seventh was literally singing her line. "Monsieur le Maréchal, this is the reason for our emotion of joy, gratitude and admiration. One word, it is the echo of what Charles said to Jean d'Arch, we say to you, 'Here, Marshal, everything is yours.'

Greeted by children.

After that the Marshal rode through the boulevards of Penn Valley Park, and thousands of children formed a gauntlet through which he rode. The oldest of them was perhaps fifteen. Every school and almost every home contributed to the gathering. Some of the youngsters were so tiny that their parents had to hold them because their small legs were incapable of the task of supporting them for the hour they were in line. And then there were babies dressed who never had to stand because they are too young, who never have gone anywhere, except in their mother's arms.

And even they, despite the fact that they had the most remote idea of what he was, held flowers in their hands and waved their hands because the older children did so. Some day they will understand what this rugged soldier meant for them. But as for to-day, there were in blissful ignorance and glad on general principles.

Of course the children sang the national songs. All Kansas City and its 100,000 visitors were singing them since Sunday. The Marshal saluted the children as he saluted the marching doughboys and sailors yesterday, and just as gladly.

On the aviation field the Marshal was taken, where Eddie Rickenbacker, boss of the American aces, made a speech of welcome in behalf of the flying men.

Indefatigably Rickenbacker presented the Marshal to the Joan of Arc of the "war-torn century," and presented resolutions that made the Marshal a life member in the Aeroclub of America.

Visits Fort Leavenworth.

The Marshal did not remain to see the speed contests, the airplane acrobatics at the wingover, the falling leaf, the vertical reversal, the Immelman turn, the loop, the zoom, the slide clip, the whiplash, the spinning nose dive, the barrel roll and the stunts required men to stand on the planes, very making sixty miles an hour. Instead he went by motor over to Fort Leavenworth, twenty-four miles from Kansas City, where he inspected the officers and gave a few well chosen words of praise to them.

To-night, before taking the train for St. Louis, he entertained Marshal MacNider, who was elected national commander of the American Legion.

## JAPANESE PRESS HAILS VISIT OF NORTHCLIFFE

Sees Revision of His View of Japanese Attitude.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 2.—Lord Northcliffe arrived here this morning on his tour of the Orient, and is proceeding to Tokio.

The newspapers comment extensively on a friendly tone which Lord Northcliffe's visit, laying stress upon the opportunity it will afford him of gaining a proper impression of the Japanese attitude toward world affairs and of correcting what they believe to be the misapprehensions of this attitude, as voiced in recent utterances on his way here.

## CHURCHES IN BRITAIN FOR ARMS LIMITATION

Non-Conformists, Catholics and Jews to Join in Prayer.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The National Free Church Council of England, in cooperation with the Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America, will offer prayer in all the 10,000 churches of the country next Sunday for the success of the Washington conference.

Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, has issued instructions to the Catholic clergy of his diocese to offer up special prayers on Sunday. He also has appealed to all the Roman Catholic Bishops in Great Britain to do likewise. Special services will be held in all Jewish places of worship at the request of Dr. Hertz, chief rabbi of Great Britain.

## NOVEMBER 11 NOW FIXED AS A NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Harding to Issue Proclamation in Few Days—Olympic With Unknown Soldier Will Arrive at Washington Navy Yard November 9.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Armistice Day, November 11, will be declared a national holiday in honor of America's Unknown Soldier to be buried that day in Arlington.

Congressional action on a resolution requesting the President and all State Governors to proclaim the day a holiday was completed to-day through adoption by the Senate. Issuance of the proclamation by Mr. Harding is expected within a few days.

While the Senate was voting on the resolution other branches of the Government were arranging final details of the honors to be paid by the nation to the dead American soldier selected to represent those who paid the supreme sacrifice overseas.

The Navy Department was arranging for destroyers to proceed far out to sea to meet the historic cruiser Olympia, bearing the Unknown Soldier to the homeland. The Department is in communication with Captain H. L. Wyman, commanding the Olympia, and transmitted to him instructions as to the time of his ship's arrival and as to the escort to be furnished. The destroyers to be selected as an escort will be designated within a few days, officials at the Department said.

The War Department, working with the Navy Department, has designated

## HARVEY CENSURED AT LEGION MEETING

Continued from First Page.

that the said George Harvey is unworthy to hold any office whatsoever in the gift of the American people, and that a public rebuke and an immediate recall would be punishment mild in form compared with the enormity of the offense which is committed; and that the national adjutant be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States.

One of those who made a speech against the adoption of the report was L. A. Smith, of the legion's post in London, who said he heard Ambassador Harvey make the speech and took the sense of it to be that if America had not entered the war when she did she would have had to fight Germany alone later.

Milder Resolution Passes.

After a battle that temporarily converted the convention into a general fracas this resolution was tabled by a vote of 576 to 440 and a milder one substituted and adopted. The less violent resolution read:

"That the sentiments expressed by George Harvey, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, in his Plains Day speech, setting forth the reasons for America's entry into the world war and the cause for which America fought, does not represent the true American attitude as interpreted by the American Legion; and let it be known for all time that America fought not only for the maintenance of America's right but for the freedom of the world, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States."

Eighty New York votes were cast against the original denunciation, and the sergeants-at-arms were kept busy trying to subdue those who refused to be influenced by the officers.

That portion of the house resolution that included the President read: "After careful consideration of all the arguments advanced in opposition to the Secretary of the Treasury and the address of the President to Congress, we still firmly believe in the justice, fairness and immediate necessity of the adjusted compensation of the soldiers and sailors." Having thus left a bit of steam, the delegates proceeded to adopt the dais as the legion's official flower. The Californians put an unsuccessful fight for the poppy, and lost there by a narrow margin. The legion's whole Americanism resolution was adopted demanding that all Legislatures not having done so already pass laws requiring all school teachers to take an oath of allegiance to the American Constitution.

Mr. MacNider's opposition for the office of national commander amounted to almost nothing. The names of John F. Williams of Missouri, Roy Hoffman of Oklahoma, Emmett O'Neal of Kentucky and Earl Kine of Nebraska were put in nomination, but Mr. MacNider was the first officer to vote. State after State had seconded MacNider's nomination, and, sensing the feeling around him, his competitors withdrew their names. There was no balloting. The necessary deals were made in committee rooms last night.

Convention Adjourns.

Five national vice-chairmen were elected—George L. Berry of Tennessee, Raymond O. Brackett of Massachusetts, John A. McCormick of Colorado, H. Dawson Jackson of Vermont and Charles H. Kendrick of California. Brackett and McCormick are navy veterans. Jackson, Berry and Kendrick served in the army. Josephus Daniels, Jr., was nominated for national vice-chairman by his (the North Carolina) delegation. He received two votes. Mr. Daniels's friends declined to discuss the affair, but it is understood they threw their strength to Mr. Berry.

In his speech of acceptance, one of the shortest on record, Mr. MacNider said: "I appreciate the high honor and the great responsibility. You know that the strength of the legion is in the men you represent in your posts at home and not in the national headquarters. There is where the legion is and there is where we shall try to reach."

"We must build this legion of ours so big and fine and strong, keep it so clean and straight and American that when we ask for things for the ex-service men, for the disabled men and for those who are financially disabled our communities will say, 'If the legion is for it we are for it.' For that service and with a pledge to you of every economy and all measures possible for constructive progress—for that service I stand at your command."

The convention adjourned to-night. It is just as well for all concerned. Kansas City has enjoyed it as much as the boys did. They got the habit of taking over the towns they occupied in France and running them to suit themselves. They haven't changed. Tomorrow Kansas City will get out its brooms and shovels and bring its original self out of the debris. In a month or so it will look like Kansas City.

Occasionally the lads grew boisterous. Generally the noises began about 6 o'clock in the evening and continued until 6 o'clock the next morning. The strongest of this lawless mood was in the buildings such as Union Station and the City Hall are to-night where they were before the boys arrived. Everything considered it was a most successful convention.

Harford MacNider was born October 2, 1859, at Mason City, Iowa. He was

S. P. M., on November 9, as the hour when the Olympia will reach the Washington Navy Yard. Details of the ceremonies there and plans for the taking of the body to the Capitol, where it will lie in state until the morning of the Armistice Day, were in process of arrangement.

Congress also took notice of the forthcoming ceremonies in another way. The Senate adopted a resolution authorizing the purchase of a huge floral wreath to be placed on the coffin of the Unknown Soldier as the tribute of Congress to America's dead in the world war. The House is expected to act on the resolution within a day or so.

Receipt was announced by Secretary Denby of a letter from a Gold Star mother, Mrs. J. M. Smith, of New York, who thought that the Olympia might be bringing home her son killed in action in France. She has asked that she be permitted to have a memorial wreath placed on the coffin of the hero as it lies in state in the Capitol. The request has been granted, but the mother's name was not made known.

The Second Red Cross announced that 300 women marching in the uniforms in which they served as nurses in France during the world war would participate in the procession Armistice Day from the Capitol to Arlington. Chapters throughout the country have been invited to send representatives to make up the Red Cross unit in the procession.

graduated from Harvard in 1911, having prepared for college at Milton Academy, Milton, Mass.

When President Wilson mobilized the military forces on the Mexican border in 1916 he served on that front as First Lieutenant with the Second Ohio Infantry. When the United States was forced into the war by Germany he entered the officers training camp at Fort Snelling and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on August 15, 1917. He arrived in France September 2, 1917, as Second Lieutenant in the Ninth United States Infantry, Second Division. He participated in the Alsace, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Arrons campaigns. When demobilized he had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was wounded at St. Mihiel and has received the following decorations: Distinguished Service Cross, Chevalier de Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre with three palms, one gold and one silver star; the Fourragere and the Italian War Cross. He was cited three times in general orders. Before departing from France he was attached to Second Division headquarters. He has been commander of the Department of Iowa, American Legion. He succeeded his father in the banking business in Mason City, Iowa.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Legion held its first convention to-day and voted to exclude grandmothers from the organization, allowing only mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of world war veterans to become members. It also adopted a constitution, talked a great deal over the name to be adopted, decided to be known as the American Legion Auxiliary, and elected Mrs. Lowell Hobart of Mason City, Ohio, national president.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—Another debate broke out in the Senate to-day when Senator Watson (Ga.) declined to recognize the authority of a special committee to call him as a witness to prove his charges that American soldiers were put to death in France without trial.

Senator Watson denounced the attitude of Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.) as "insolent, supercilious, contemptuous and intolerant," and declared he would present his case in due time on the floor of the Senate.

"I am not going to be bottled up in any committee room and have the evidence entombed in some report that nobody will read," shouted Senator Watson. "When I get through, and it will take some days to gather my testimony, what I say in answer to the Senator from New York will be read by millions of people because the newspapers will have to carry it, for it will be good reading matter. I will assure that."

Senator Watson called attention to variations between the statements of Senator Wadsworth and Secretary of War.

The Senator said that all the American soldiers executed in France could be counted on the fingers of one hand. "He said, 'The Secretary of War doubted that figure. Was it right?'"

To-day's outburst was precipitated by the introduction of a resolution by Senator Brandegee (Conn.), giving to the special committee authority to make a thorough investigation of the charges of Company G, Thirty-fourth Engineers, who live in Passaic. Three other members of the same company declined to discuss the subject.

These hangings, the men said, took place in the big supply camp at Leuzette, where the Thirty-fourth was stationed after going overseas in July, 1918. Company G was selected as a guard for several hangings, the men said. "They had no knowledge whether the hangings were preceded by courts-martial or other trial, but the crimes charged against those put to death were attacks on women."

One man said he had seen the hanging of one negro, another contended that a negro and a white soldier were hanged simultaneously. All the negroes in the camp were turned out to witness the hangings, the men said, and a guard had orders to shoot to kill if any trouble started. None of the men interviewed would permit the use of his name.

RECOGNITION OF WOMEN AS ADVISERS PRAISED

Armament Council Here Has Jubilation Meeting.

So gratified were Miss Ruth Morgan, chairman of the New York Council for Limitation of Armament, and Mrs. Willard Straight, vice-chairman, yesterday over the news from Washington that President Harding had named four women to the advisory committee of twenty-one to the American delegates to the armament conference that they held a jubilation in the council's headquarters, at 8 East Forty-fifth street.

"This is a long step in advance in the recognition of the influence of women in large public affairs," said Miss Morgan. Mrs. Straight pointed out that American women received some little recognition by his (the North Carolina) delegation. "There's no parallel between what was done in the recognition of women's influence in that international conference and what the President has done in appointing four women to the advisory committee of twenty-one to the armament conference," she said.

"The selections made by the President are excellent," said Miss Morgan. "But the main point is that the Chief Executive of this nation has recognized the value of women's opinions in a great international emergency."

HARDING 56 YEARS OLD; MANY FELICITATE HIM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Harding celebrated his fifty-sixth birthday to-day quietly at the White House, no special programme having been arranged for the occasion.

Scores of congratulatory letters and telegrams were received from friends throughout this country and from abroad.

King George V. of Great Britain cabled: "On the occasion of your birthday, Mr. President, I give you great pleasure to offer to you my heartfelt good wishes for your health and happiness and to assure you of my cordial friendship and esteem."

The good wishes of Italy and of the Italian delegation to the armament conference were conveyed in the following message from Ambassador Ricci, who is one of the delegates: "Allow me to express to you my congratulations upon your birthday. Also that of my colleagues of the Italian delegation, Senators Schenker and Altissimo, and the feeling of my countrymen when I assure you of their respectful regard for the Italian people."

## WATSON'S TALK OF CHINA NEEDS CONSORNIUM IN POLITICS, SAYS HAYASHI

Japanese Chief Adviser at Arms Parley Says His Nation Wants Hand With Other Powers and Hesitates to Take Mandate Alone.

## SENATORS, WHO ORDER INVESTIGATION, LEAN TO DENIAL BY WEEKS.

GEORGIAN GETS FIERY Refuses to Testify Before Special Committee of Colleagues.

## HE ATTACKS WADSWORTH

Brandegee Insists Alleged Disgrace to America Must Be Sifted.

## Baker Calls Watson's Charges Preposterous

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2.—Charges of Senator Thomas Watson (Ga.) that American soldiers in France were hanged without trial and were subjected to barbarous treatment were declared to be "preposterous and incredible" by Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, to-night.

"France was not a howling wilderness, but a civilized country," Mr. Baker said. "It was pretty well governed, with American men and women who would have been quick to report anything of this kind."

"If a single American soldier had been hanged without trial word of it would have come to this country and proper measures would have been taken. The Senator's entire charges are preposterous and incredible."

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## WASHINGTON, NOV. 2 (Associated Press).—

In a talk on the train just after his arrival in Washington to-day Dr. Kiroku Hayashi, general counselor to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and chief adviser to the conference delegation, said:

"The world is held, indeed, who would venture to offer a solution of the great problem of China, but there are two thoughts that occur to me in that connection."

His first suggestion was that the Powers should agree to cease their rivalry in China and act in concert on all matters pertaining to that country, and his second was that the Powers should make up their minds to be patient—impatiently patient—with China.

"There is an old Chinese proverb," Dr. Hayashi said, "which declares that China must control foreigners by utilizing foreigners, or, to translate the expression literally otherwise, she must master the barbarians with the help of the barbarians. That policy she follows with skill and cleverness, just as Turkey has in the past played England against Russia and England against Germany, and as that play led to the ruin of Turkey so will the Powers' rivalry in China lead to the collapse of that country if not corrected in time."

"The salvation of China, therefore, lies in bringing her to the realization

that the rest of the world will act as a unit in dealing with her. To begin with, let the Powers have enough of self-denial not to give themselves up to vain disputes among themselves, and the next positive step in that direction is the international consortium as shown by that in financial affairs."

"China has not yet accepted the consortium agreement, and personally I do not believe that she will accept it except the idea of general international control which some one has brought forward as a possible solution of the general Chinese problem. International control, moreover, must be backed by armed force, if necessary, and what Powers in these days would be disposed to send armies to China?"

"Would the Powers give Japan the mandate to do so? If they would Japan will certainly hesitate to accept this dangerous mission. Of the danger of such an undertaking Japan has learned enough."

Dr. Hayashi declared that the contention by some critics that Japan secretly desired a weak and disorganized China was a false statement. He said that, necessary to Japan, politically and commercially, he insisted, adding that he believed Japan would subscribe to any rational plan for the control of China, he said, would look with extreme disfavor on any group of western Powers obtaining a dominance in China to the exclusion of Japan.

## BRITISH COMMONS ENDORSES PARLEY

Resolution 'Warmly Approving' Arms Conference to Be Discussed To-morrow.

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Associated Press).—The House of Commons next Friday will discuss the coming Washington conference in connection with a resolution presented by the Labor members "warmly approving of the conference." Austen Chamberlain, Government leader, announced this to-day. Sir Francis Williams, Unionist, protested against such a discussion at this time because of the adverse effect it might have in America and other countries. Mr. Chamberlain replied that this point had been given most serious consideration.

"I indicated my doubts yesterday," continued the Government leader, "as to whether it was desirable to have a discussion, but since then I have considered the matter in consultation with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary. We are in such complete accord that we have decided to have the conference succeed that the Government, confiding in the discretion of the House to conduct the discussion that it will not prejudice the success of the conference, agreed to the discussion."

In reply to another question from the floor Mr. Chamberlain said: "I presume it will be a discussion on the real purpose and essential object of the Washington conference, which is the reduction of armaments."

When asked whether the whole question of the Anglo-Japanese alliance could be raised in the discussion, Mr. Chamberlain said he did not think the resolution would cover that phase, adding: "I should deprecate any contrary to public interest any discussion of the kind indicated."

The motion will be presented by John Robert Clynes, Stephen Walsh, J. H. Thomas, Arthur Henderson and Thomas Shaw. It reads: "Resolved, That the House warmly approves of the meeting of the international conference at Washington and trusts that a supreme effort will be made to achieve such a substantial agreement as will secure a substantial and progressive reduction of the crushing burden of armaments and prevent the exportation of munitions of war by private firms from one country to another."

In the interest of unity with the labor party it was decided to expunge from the motion that portion reading "and prevent the exportation of munitions of war by private firms from one country to another."

A. J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, left for this morning for Liverpool, where he embarked on the liner Empress of France for Quebec. He expects to arrive in Washington on November 4. Accompanying Mr. Balfour were Gen. Lord of Cavan, Sir John Jordan, Vice-Air Marshal J. F. A. Higgins, Miles W. Lamson and Lieuts. Gage and Little.

In speaking with the Associated Press, Mr. Balfour said he was leaving London with the highest hopes and confidence in the success of the Washington conference. He declared his mind was open as to the means of realizing the ideals of the meeting and added the desire for cooperation and harmony was foremost with him.

REDUCTION OF NAVIES TO BE LED BY AMERICA

First Arms Meeting to Be at 10:30 A. M., Nov. 12.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (Associated Press).—Conferences between the American delegation to the arms conference and the staffs of technical advisers assigned to aid the delegation will continue even after the main conference has opened.

It was indicated to-day at the State Department, where the American delegates again were in session with Secretary Denby and the naval advisers on technical matters of the delegation, that there probably would be no termination of this discussion of naval armament matters or of any other specific matters to reach the international gatherings, the meetings going on as occasion required even after the conference was in session.

In studying the naval matters the delegates are understood to be preparing to take the initiative and make a substantial offer in the conference looking to the reduction of naval programmes. The United States came to the conference, it was pointed out, and expects to be ready to submit a liberal offer on its own behalf looking to such reductions.

The first meeting of the conference is now scheduled for 10:30 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, November 12, in the auditorium of the American Revolution. Formal notice of the hour of meeting and of the necessity to postpone the opening of the conference from the original date of November 11 will be sent within a day or so by the State Department to the embassies of the Powers represented in the deliberations.

It was not indicated whether the Powers invited specifically to discuss Pacific and Far Eastern questions, also would be asked to sit at the opening session of the conference on limitation of armament, but it was assumed this would not be the case, although the delegations from China, Belgium, Portugal and the Netherlands would be invited to be present as spectators or guests of honor at the opening meeting of the major conference.

PRAYER AT PARLEY URGED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The convocation on limitation of armament at its final session to-day adopted a resolution requesting President Harding to commend to the directors of the coming armament conference "the wisdom and reverence" of the example of Congress in opening all sessions with prayer.

Senator Willis of Ohio was selected to present the petition to President Harding.

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## ITALY'S UNKNOWN HERO ARRIVES IN ROME

To Be Interred Under Victor Emmanuel Monument.

ROME, Nov. 2.—Solemn reverence by King and peasant was paid to Italy's Unknown Soldier, symbol of her five hundred thousand dead, when the body arrived in Rome this morning and was transported on a gun carriage to the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli. It will there lie in state until its final interment on Friday in the "Altar of the Country" under the Victor Emmanuel monument.

By the side of the gun carriage walked as an escort of honor more than a score of men decorated with Italy's highest military honor, "the gold medal for valor." These were "Italy's living bravest." Then followed the King and the royal